but the place where the liquor was suffered or intended to be drunk is an essential in-

gredient of the crime. The indictment in

in and about the house where it was sold.

It is not charged that it was suffered to be

drunk in the house of the seller. The in-

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon, Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Michael Terrill vs. Ohio, Indiana & West-

ern Railroad Company; Account. Finding

Paul H. Krauss et al. vs. the Indianapolis

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge

Dismissed by plaintiff.

"ellie S. Julian vs. George F. Damon et

Consumers' Gas Trust Company vs. Peter

Naughton's estate. Claim allowed. State ex rel. Nannie E. Dynes et al. vs.

Consumers' Gas Trust Company; suit for

JEFF DAVIS AND BYRNES.

The Inspector Recalls a Time When He Had

the Confederate Chief in Charge.

"I remember it just as well as if it were

resterday, while, in reality, it was in the

all of 1867. I was a patrolman then, and it

whole-souled old humanitarian, Horace

bondsman. The fact was heralded far and

near, and the news of his coming spread

then in command of the Third

directed Dick Halloway, my side partner,

a reminiscent mood, the other day.

Lavina L. Roach vs. Alfred Fairhurst et

be given to their testimony.

dictment is bad.

alimony.

New York Star.

porters.

other celebrities."

RISKY CONGRESSMEN.

Truth-Telling Not a Strong Point-They Lay

Blame on Innocent Correspondents.

Politicians' promises are as proverbial

as dicers' oaths, and this must always be as

long as men will promise what they can-not possibly perform. But we are all draw-

ing these drafts of hope on the future, and

so cannot single out the Congressman for

involuntary bankruptcy. It is a narrower

line of deceit which runs so subtly through

our confidence to our disappointment.

Strangers in Washington notice it most

readily. They talk with a public man,

especially with one in Congress, about some

public matter and get his honest opinion.

Next day he makes a speech or writes a let-

ter, or comes out in an interview on the same

subject, but expresses diametrically op-

posite views. This surprises the stranger.

If the stranger be a newspaper man he will have more disagreeable surprises.

Talking with a Senator or Representative he will hear an opinion or learn a fact

which he thinks valuable, and which he

may use in his next dispatch or letter. All

goes well if fact or opinion is not ques-

tioned to his informant's detriment. But

if it is, then his appeal for confirmation will

be as vain as a hope that Clarkson should

advance civil-service reform. "I never said so," "Lie out of whole cloth," "Baseless fabric of the imagination"—how tri-

flingly these convenient phrases roll off

the statesman's tongue. To save him-self from possible disadvantage he

newspaper men in general, and his

acquaintance in particular. So common has

this become that we look for the denial now

as soon as the inconvenient or compromis-

ing statement appears. I wish I could feel that such denials amount to nothing, fail-

ing because of popular incredulity.
But 1 cannot, for I am reminded con-

stantly of a belief, which appears to grow

more and more general, that newspaper

men draw upon their imagination for their

"You newspaper men have an easy time of

it." is a common remark. "You've nothing

to do but manufacture enough stories to till

your paper up, while other people

of patient investigation or of thoughtful

labor would be as scornfully received as

the idea that the chief effort of the news-

paper man is to keep matter out of the newspapers and not to labor to fill it up. I

doubt whether I could get an outsider to

appreciate the amount of time and effort, both physical and mental, expended on the briefest dispatch sent from Washington to-

night. Like some newspaper editors who

have never been in Washington, he anni-

hilates time and space in his thought of

overwork, and either imagines the Presi-

dent, the Cabinet and the congressional

leaders making their headquarters in our

back offices, or falls back at once on our

imagination as the source of all our in-

are wearing out brain and leather in real work." The

facts, if not on their memory for their wit.

does not hesitate to slander

Washington Special in Philadelphia Record.

Their Convention Favors the Eight-Hour Day and Sends to the National Body a Scale of Prices-Indiana's Inspectorship.

The miners finished their convention work yesterday, and at 6 o'clock last evening adjourned. The morning session was mostly taken up with the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, Messrs. Penna, Scaife and Davis. The resolutions relating to a defense fund, as

adopted, were: Whereas, The almost total defeat of the min-ers of northern Illinois and in the block-coal fields of Indiana has caused them to lose, by ces sation of work for six months, and by reason of luced wages for the next six months, at least half a million dollars, and to this may be added the amount of money contributed by those not

engaged in the strike; and,
Whereas, The miners in other parts of the
competitive field are now in danger of having
prices and conditions similar to Indiana and Illinois forced upon them;

Whereas. To prevent such a calamity, the mine-workers of the entire district must decide and decide quickly to cease complaining about their inability to live upon their meagre earnings;

Whereas, They must prepare to make a mutual and determined fight along the line by contributions of a few dollars each to a fund that will be large enough to guarantee the success of a strike inaugurated to restore, not alone the old rates in Illinois and Indiana, but an increased price throughout the entire field;

Whereas, This must be done or all go down to a lower level, therefore be it Resolved. That we favor the creation of a fund large enough for both offensive and defensive purposes, and with this end in view we recom-mend that mine-workers throughout the entire competitive district be assessed \$1 per month for the months of February, March, and April, the sum to be paid into one general treasury. Resolved. That we advise our mine-workers o this district to consider that if an amount equal to one-half the money lost through the failures of the late strikes was centered in a general fund it would prevent defeat in future contests for

Wage adjustment.

Resolved, That the mine-workers of this di trict instruct their delegates to the national convention, to be held in Columbus, O., at an early date, to vote for or against the creation of such a general fund by the method herein advised, and trustees and proper safeguards to prevent the misuse of any portion of the funds for purposes other than those for which it is asked to be cre-

The action on the eight-hour question was

Whereas. The report of the delegates show that the miners represented are almost unani-mous in their desire to have the eight-hour day sposed in the competitive district, either on May 1, 1890, or as soon thereafter as practica-Resolved. That we ask the miners and mine workers in this competitive field to prepare to put the cight-hour day in force on May 1, 1890, and that our delegates to the Columbus conven-

tion urge the co-operation of miners. In regard to times for payment, the following was adopted

Whereas, The monthly pay system is still existence in northern Illinois, Resolved. That this convention urge the miners of that State to use every available means to establish a shorter interval between pay-days. It was also decided that a restriction on the output of coal should be placed in the competitive field represented, but it was left to the Columbus convention to de-

termine the best method of restriction and the time it shall take effect. A letter was read from Henry C. Lloyd of Chicago, wishing the convention suc cess in its work. An invitation was received from Master Workman Rae, of the Miners' K. of L. National Assembly, invit-ing the delegates to attend their conven-tion at Columbus, O., Jan. 24. After some discussion it was decided to leave the mat-ter of restricting the output of coal by a general shut-down for two weeks in April to the Progressive Union conventions to de-termine. John McBride, David Ross and Patrick McBride were appointed a commit-tee to confer with the officials of D. A. 135, K. of L., and frame a plan for consolida

tion. A letter was read from L. H. McClellan. master workman of D. A. 106 K. of L., congratulating the conven-tion on the good work it was doing. Messrs. Ross and Evans stated that while they advocated one organization for the miners, and one only, they do not advocate an organization that recessitates the officials of said organization becoming members of the Knights of Labor. They then had a resolution adopted asking the Journal to make the above statement that the reference to their having advised the action outlined by Messrs. Rae and Watchorn might not mislead any one. Several resolutions in reference to a scale of wages were introduced, discussed and rejected, and finally the entire matter was referred to a committee, composed of Messrs. Kennedy. of Indiana, Schupp. of West Virginia, Winters, of Pennsylvania, Ross, of Illinois, and Evans, of Ohio. Just before the close of the mining session the committee reported a scale for this competitive district, action on which was deferred

The afternoon session was opened by the adoption of a resolution returning a vote of thanks to Congressman Lawler, Henry C. Lloyd and others, and several of the Chicago papers for their support of the miners during the recent strike at Spring Valley. The matter of more thorough organization for Illinois was discussed at out in the hands of the officers of the N. P. U. for such action as they may deem best. The report of the scale committee was then taken up and considered carefully, section by section, and, after some changes, adopted, as follows:

until later in the day.

Ohio-Hocking, Sunday Creek and Shawnee Valley, 90 cents per ton; present scale, 65 cents; yearly, 67 2 in winter, 62 2 in summer.

Western Pennsylvania	Scale.	Present Scale, 80
blues field	95	75
Bituminous	85	65
Illinois— Braidwood district	\$1.05 \$1.05 90 721 <sub>9</sub>	721 <sub>9</sub> 721 <sub>9</sub> 721 <sub>9</sub> 60
Staunton district	65	50
Mount Olive district	65 85	50 70
Fairmount district	85 85	671g 671g

A resolution was adopted that the convention request that the representatives to the national convention have a committee of five appointed to draft a scale of prices for machine mines and day labor. Like action was also taken on one to the effect that the delegates from all other competive fields represented at the Columbus convention meet as districts and take similar action regarding an increase and uniformity of prices. It was also resolved that the 1st of May be the date when all will take the decisive action of carrying out scale rates in the different districts.

The following was adopted: Whereas, An effort will be made at Columbus. O., in January next, to consolidate our organized forces under one head, and this fact prevents us from acting definitely upon many important matters relating to interests of mine-workers in this competitive field; therefore,

Resolved. That if the two national organizations do not agree to unite and take decided action upon all questions referred to them by this convention, the delegates to these conventions from this district shall meet immediately after their national convention adjourns and determine to take decided action as a competitive

Regarding the enforcement of scale rates it was deemed best to adopt the following: Whereas, The enforcement of scale rates agreed upon at this convention depends entirely upon the united support of all miners, organized and unorganized, therefore be it Resolved, That we ask the unorganized miners to unite hands with us in making one of the greatest organizations ever known in the United States, for the purpose of enforcing scale rates

and protecting our interests generally. It was decided to have the proceedings of the convention put in circular form, for distribution among the miners. President McBride spoke briefly, felicitating the delegates upon the satisfactory conclusion of their labors, and the convention then ad-

The Indiana Delegates.

The Indiana delegates went to Governor

Hovey, yesterday, with the petition relasubdivision of the northeast half of tive to the mine-inspectorship of this State, the substance of which has already been printed in these columns. The Governor, said he was not unmindful of the miners' House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. needs, and that he wanted them to have every protection possible in their perilons occupation; that Thomas Tislow had been appointed upon the recommendation of the miners' needs, and that he wanted them to have every needed at appointed upon the recommendation of the miners' of the Chited until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its and there is no objection to its until I find a mare's nest at the end and there is no objection to its and there is no objection

miners, who knew his knowledge and skill in mines and mining. The legal complications over the office were referred to, and, continuing. Governor Hovey said: "As he has not been able to fully perform his duty, owing to this legal controversy, is it fair to pass indement on Mr. Tislow's ability to properly attend to the duties of his office? If he is derelict, or fails to attend to his duty in any way, his bond is good for all that. I doubt not you will find Mr. Tislow will be a most thorough, courteous and competent officer."

## OBSERVING THE SEASON.

How the Children of the Public Schools Began Their Two Weeks of Holiday. The last day of school before vacation is

becoming as much a feature to children in the public schools as it ever was in "ye olden time." It is looked forward to and planned for in nearly every school. In some of the buildings yesterday the exercises were quite elaborate. The children brought cranberry strings and pop-corn, gilt balls and other decorations for the rooms, and made them look as festive as possible. Singing was indulged in everywhere, and there was any amount of speech-making and recitations. The subjects re-lated to the great festival about to be celebrated, and they ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," in style. There were also dialogues, and the children in one school gave a play; in another a set of young people danced the stately minuet; at another, there was a cantata; the teacher in one room had a present for each pupil. A huge basket was filled with gifts, all numbered, and each child drew a slip of paper bearing a number and secured the present bearing the duplicate number. The presents ranged from books to pigs-in clover' and jumping-jacks, while a few drew blank packages. These latter were made good, however, before the fun ceased. All the teachers were remembered with presents from some one or more pu-pils, but handkerchiefs were generally preferred as gifts. Apples, oranges, candy, nuts. pop-corn, cakes and a hundred other small tokens were, however, lavished upon the teachers. Those who had not prepared especially for the day had impromtu programmes, and they were, in many instances, more amusing than anything could be that was arranged beforehand. The children are now free for two weeks, and will not be called back for their school duties till Jan. 6.

Forefathers' Day. "Forefathers' day" will be observed by a special service at Plymouth Church, tomorrow evening. There will be addresses by Rev. N. A. Hyde, D. D., and Rev. Oscar McCulloch. These addresses on the Pilgrim Fathers and their contributions to civil and religious liberty will be illustrated by pictures representing the departure of the Mayflower from Delft Haven, signing the compact, Pilgrims going to church, return of the Mayflower, burial of Miles Standish, etc.

A Christness Postoffice. The officers and teachers at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have prepared rather novel Christmas exercises for the students this year. In place of the oldtime custom of distributing presents from a tree a postoffice system will be used. Six offices will be arranged, and all presents will be called for between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of Christmas. At the last named hour an elaborate supper will be spread, and from 9 to 12 o'clock a social will be held.

Won by George Wise. There was a large crowd at the Virginiaavenue Rink last night to witness the onemile skating race between George Wise and Fred Paul for a purse and the champion-ship of the State. The race was very close to the tenth lap, when Paul gave out. The time of the Winner, Wise, was 4:03, and he now claims the championship of the State, and is open for challenges.

Troubles of Men with Money.

New York Letter. Some people suppose that in this free country a man can do what he likes with his money, but the lawyers, if feed in advance—will tell him that he is mistaken. Dead men have no rights that a living man is bound to respect, especially if there is any money in it. The will cases of old Com-modore Vanderbilt, A. T. Stewart, Thomas Stewart, Moses Taylor, Samuel J. Tilden and a score of others only less notable have been cases in point within the last twenty years. Mr. Tilden was thought to be the shrewdest lawyer in the city, and yet smaller men than he have opened a macadamized road through his public bequests and benefactions, and his estate will probaably go the way of that of the famous Jarndyce. After a long dispute and much cost-ly litigation the executors of the will of Mrs. A. T. Stewart have patched up a compromise with the heirs of Judge Hilton, whose point of possession has proved to be the nine points of law. Enough o the estate has been disgorged to satisfy them, and put an end to litigation. A singular fact was brought to light by the suit thus suddenly ended-that no inventory of the vast estate of A. T. Stewart has ever been filed with the surrogate; that Mrs. Stewart had been induced by Judge Hilton to turn over to him the business, mills, etc., on the day after his death, and while the body of the dead merchant still lay in his house, and that the widow had never seru tinized the accounts renderd her. Yet Hilton had been the dead man's confidant and friend, to whom he looked to carry out the charitable bequests he had made in his mind, and had talked over with his wife,

## Stuck in His Prayer.

and that will never be fulfilled

Boston Transcript. Little Johnny is having a good streak just now, and has been learning a new prayer. The other night he attempted to completely replace his old "Now I lay me" with his new "Our Father who art in heaven." He had begun all right and had progressed as far as "on earth as it is in heaven," when the slight nervousness of the occasion drove the rest of the prayer out of his mind. So he groped vainly:
"—In heaven—in heaven. "Well, Lord,"
said Johnny, nonchalantly, "I am stuck!"

Quite Surprising. Mr. Green-No, my dear, I will not tell you what I'm going to give you for Christmas. Why can't you women wait and be Mrs. Green-Oh, tell me now. If you

keep your word, I'll be surprised enough. Real Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty four hours ending at 5 P. M., Dec. 20, 1889, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, 84 East Market street:

Amelia Langbein et al. to Michael

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance

divided one-tenth of the west half of

Clune, part of lot 12, in square 59. \$18,000.00 Mary Langbein, guardian, to Michael Clune, part of lot 12, in square 59... Frederick Fahnley et al. to Wm. H. Ruef, lot 23, in Gibson's subdivision of block 23, in Johnson's heirs' addi-Charles T. Birket et al. to Margaret J. Birket, part of lot 422, in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlot 94, etc.

Company to Christian H. Schwier et al., part of outlot 77..... Charles Ferger et al. to George Strebel. lots 4 and 5, in Ferger et al.'s subdivision of lots 15 and 16, in square 4, in southeast addition... Edward M. Fumphrey to Bertha J. Lout, lot 306, in Noble's subdivision of outlot 45, etc ...... Sarab A. Cruse to Cyrus Watts, part of west half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range ; east, containing 16.79 acres Eliza S. Yohn to Cyrus Watts, the un-

southwest quarter of section 23, and the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 22, township 17, George H. Evans to Eugenia S. Eddy, lots 15 and 16, in McOuat's seco subdivision of part of west half of southeast quarter of section 36, township 16, range 3.... Newton Todd to Millard F. Jones, lots 28 and 29, in square 5, in Indianapolis Car Company's addition ..... Mary M. Thomas to William Haueisen,

square 10..... Conveyances, 12; consideration.... \$39,805.00

It Is a Pleasure,

the undivided half of lot 7, in Ray's

CANNOT SUPPLY THE FUEL

Mrs. Dynes Wants Natural Gas but the Trust Refuses to Make Connections.

Argument in Her Suit for Mandate, Wherein the Company Says It Has Reached Its Capacity-The Underwood Jury.

Argument was heard by Judge Howland, of the Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon relative to the questions involved in Nancy E. Dynes's suit for mandamus against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company. They cover the liability placed upon defendant by Section 13 of the natural-gas ordinance, which requires any company to make connection with the house of any consumer when a demand for it has been made. Mrs, Dynes and others appeared as relators, and Browder and Royse were their attorneys, while Judge Lamb and Mr. Fishback represented the Trust. The argument of the relators' attorney was based upon the claim that a mandate was the proper remedy to compel a person or corporation to supply one and all without discrimination. It was urged that while the relators had a remedy at law for damages, it did not operate against their right to apply for a mandate when discrimination had been exercised against them. They had gone to the Trust company and asked that connections be made with their houses, which the defendant declined to do. Natural gas is an article of commerce, and, as such, must be supplied to all by any company transporting it. The section of the ordinance requiring this to be done is both reasonable and just.

The argument for the defense set out that a company could not do more than it was capable of doing. On this line it was urged that as the Trust's funds would not permit of its making more connections no law or ordinance could lie against it for its failing to comply with their requirements. The section of the natural-gas ordinance upon which the relators based their suit was not only unreasonable but unconstitutional. In passing it Council exceeded the power given it by the Legislature. It had no right to place unreasonable recorporation operating under a franchise from the city. It in this instance required what could not be done without detriment to the service. If more connections were made with the system as it is now the supply for those who are now getting gas from the company would be diminished, and thereby discrimination would occur. It was said that the relators acted upon

the theory that a hotel-keeper, unless he could entertain all the visitors at world's fair, ought not allowed to entertain any one So, too, with common carriers; they must not only carry up to the limit of their capacity, but take whatever is offered them for shipment, no matter how great the amount may exceed their limits of transportation. The Consumers' Gas Trust Company was organized to supply the people with natural gas, but unless it becomes a great monopoly, the relators practically say, it ought not to be allowed to operate. A mandate would lie against it if it was a monopoly, but herein it is only a competitor, and its refusal to make connections does not deprive a consumer of natural gas, Authorities were cited on this and other points of arguments, particularly as to that of compelling no person or company to perform a physical impossibility. On that it was shown that in an effort to force a railroad company to build a bridge, the complainants failed because the company had no funds with which to pay for the

It was claimed that the whole question is whether the Trust is willfully violating the ordinance. If it is, then the relators have right of action, but so long as the company makes connections up a point of safety, then no one has a right to complain. "We are just as willing," said Judge Lamb, in closing his argument, "to supply the gas as the relators are to take it from us." It was stated by Mr. Fishback, but not in argument, that the company's Broad Ripple extension would be completed to-day, and that it would enable the Trust to supply more gas. The case will be continued today.

The State's Claim Against Guetig. In the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against Henry Guetig and the State, Attorney-general Michener filed a cross-complaint yesterday, alleging that Guetig owes two judgments to the State. One of them is for \$500, which was secured against one Trout for selling lottery tickets, and for whom Guetig gave a replevin bail, and the other against Guetig himself for allowing minors to play pool in his saloon. The State demands \$2,000.

Daniel Burton Liable. The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the County Commissioners had no power to release Daniel Burton from the bond John E. Sullivan gave as county clerk. It was held that the commissioners can only accept or reject a bond, and that release therefrom of any of the sureties must be made by the Circuit Court.

Could Not Agree. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the jury in the John Underwood case reported to

Judge Woods its inability to agree, and was discharged. Underwood was tried on a charge of counterfeiting, and as being connected with the operations of the Overturf brothers. His Receivership Settled. Charles A. Dryer, receiver for the old Indianapolis Base-ball Club, filed his final re-

port yesterday before Judge Walker. It was approved, and shows that he received \$88, all of which has been paid out for court costs, receiver's and attorney's fees. Notes from the Dockets. William A. Van Buren qualified yester-

day as the administrator of the estate of Lewis H. Kreutler. Horace McKay was yesterday appointed administrator de bonus non of the estate of Stephen Hankins. Mr. McKay, in taking charge of the estate, gave a \$4,000 bond. Link Rounds was sentenced to three months in the work-house by Judge Irvin, vesterday, and Osborn Caitill was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Both were charged with larceny. Christopher Shaughnessey, a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, was adjudged insane yesterday.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday until the 6th of January. The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 15104. John E. Sullivan et al. vs. State, ex rel, Elizabeth Langsdale, administratrix. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Olds, J .- Suit by appellee on the official bond of John E. Sullivan, defaulting clerk of Marion county, for damages on account of Sullivan squandering \$3,271.57 placed in his hands, under order of court, to be held in trust by him until further order of court, and that he had fled to parts unknown, leaving no money in such office subject to order of court. The conditions of the bond are that Sullivan shall faithfully discharge the duties of said office and shall pay over to persons entitled thereto all moneys that come into his hands as clerk. The complaint shows that Sullivan cannot comply with an order of court to pay over the money if it was made, and it is sufficient.

Answer: That on June 15, 1887, an greement was entered into between Sullivan and his sureties whereby Daniel Burton was released from the bond as surety and 600.00 | an order entered by the Board of County Commissioners to that effect, which was prior to the defalcation. Held, that the Board of Commissioners are only empowered to accept the original bonds of the officers and have no authority to accept new bonds, whereby sureties on the original bonds are released, and that the proceedings had before the board for the release of Burton are without authority and void, and did not release him from liability on the bond.

15238. Alexander Groves vs. State. Vigo C. Affirmed, Elliott, J.-In a prosecution for larceny when the only evidence | tion of spirit. It does me good to see his as to the kind of money stolen is that it was

learn by experience just what practical news-hunting is, and so I appeal to those who know nothing of it to give the newsthe jury tending to prove the property taken, the judgment will not be reversed. 15270. Adam Lefler vs. State. Elkhart C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.-In this (criminal) action the court invaded the paper man the benefit of the doubt when his veracity is questioned by some interested statesman. Believe me, in nine cases province of the jury when in its instruc-tions it undertook to state to them the theories or claims of the parties as to the credibility of witnesses and the weight to out of ten, the newspaper man has spent more energy in trying to get the truth than the statesman ever thought of spending in any such enterprise. 15269. Cascius Blough vs. State. Elk-hart C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, C. J.-In

It is the newspaper man's business to publish the truth. His reputation, which is usually his only possession, depends upon his truthfulness for life, so that he charging the offense created by the first clause of Sec. 5320, R. S., it is essential to aver a sale in a less quantity than a quart without being duly licensed, but it is not has every possible interest in being truthful, and no possible interest in being unnecessary that there should be any particutruthful. The statesman, on the other lar reference to the place where the liquor was sold, provided that it was within the hand, in nine cases out of ten has a personal and direct interest in breaking down the newspaper man's statement, and hav-ing, as likely as not, made his reputation county, nor to the place where it was to be or was drunk; but where the offense created by the second clause of the statute is charged, the quantity sold is immaterial. by falsifying facts, maintains it by the same method.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

this case charges that appellant, without license, sold one quart of intoxicating liquor, and that he suffered it to be drunk Wonderful Success Made in the Manufacture of Sugar from Beets. Omaha Republican By the side of Galileo's discovery, and those of Newton, Franklin, Morse, Edison and many others, may be placed that o Margraff, who demonstrated one hundred and forty years ago that there was sugar in the beets; and the total product of France and Germany in the last half century alone al.; to quiet title. Title quieted in plaintiff.

Myra L. Baughton vs. Charles H. Baughton; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff, who
is also to have custody of child and \$100 demonstrates its value. The reflecting reader who sees nothing in Napoleon save that of the great military leader has failed to note the early substantial encouragement he gave the beet sugar industry in France, which turn gave it greater impetus and success in Germany, albeit there were three factories in Germany as early as 1805, but the war like situation was not favorable for such an enterprise. Very soon, however, Napoleon, the great executive mind, issued his famous decrees shutting out all English goods and material, which, if the effect was Base-ball Club; receivership. Receiver filed final report and was discharged. to raise the price of sugar, ruined the French wine trade and compelled the French to look for ways and means to dispose profitably of their grape crops and obtain a supply of sugar. In 1810 he gave two texperimenters \$28,000 for discovering grape sugar; the amount to be expended in the erection of factories. Soon after this Napoleon gave \$40,000 to mandate. Argument on demurrer of re-lators to defendant's answer. twelve grape sugar factories by way of bounty or special encouragement. In 1811 he decreed that 79,000 acres should be plant-ed to beets, and he established six experimental stations to give instruction in the The death of Jeff Davis reminds me of iven there might do so free of charge, and the sum of \$200,000 was set apart to pay the expense. In 1812 he established four special the time I had him in custody for a few nours," said Inspector Byrnes, as he struck beet-root sugar schools, directing that 100 students be attached thereto. And in addition, and by way of special encouragement, he ordered to be granted 500 licenses for beet sugar production, to run to prowas my special duty to patrol Washing-ton market and the vicinity. Davis was prietors of factories and to manufacturers of sugar from beets; and those who made a a prisoner in Fortress Monroe until that ton of raw sugar were to be exempt from Greeley, became his bondsman, and as soon as the grateful ex-President of the Southern Confederacy was released he started post haste for New York to see his tax on their product for four years. And in 1812 he directed the erection of four imperial beet-sugar factories to produce 2,100 tons. During this time Germany was not The King of Prussia gave Archard, a pupil of Margraff, a good sum of money to establish a school or factory for instruction like wild fire. Long before the vessel arrived at the Old Dominion pier there was in beet-sugar productions, and from this an immense concourse of people as-sembled on the dock to catch a school Russia drew her practical knowledge of the work, and the Czar gave \$39,-000 and exempted all land of those who built beet-sugar factories from tax. At glimpse of him. Captain Greer, who was then in command of the Third preleast one great discoverer and experimenter in this field in Germany and France was and myself, to go to the pier with him and conduct Mr. Davis to Mr. Greeley, who was offered \$100,000 if he would declare that his supposed discovery was a failure, but it did not attract him. The Napoleonic wars in waiting at the New York Hotel. It was on Saturday morning, bleak and cold. The destroyed this great industry in Russia, Germany and finally in France-after Napoleon had appropriated millions of dollars to give it a substantial footing. It did not rise again in France until 1825-26. nor in Germany until 1835. From that time forward both France and Germany, as well as Russia, Austria and Bel gium, have put forth great efforts to extend the production of beet sugar, both by bounties and by drawbacks on exported sugar from beets, as well as a tariff on imported sugar. The stimulants offered resulted in such a measure of success in France that in 1839 a special tax of 15 francs on every 220 pounds of raw sugar was imposed. This

ressel was three hours late and each minute added to the excitement of the half-frozen throng. Finally the big black hull of the vessel hove in sight, and in a very short time Mr. Davis and his party walked down the gang plank. I think I can see him now as he strode majestically out on the pier with his handsome wife leaning on his arm. He was, as I remember him, a tall, dark-complexioned man, with scowling countenance and piercing black eyes. and yet with something pleasant about his face for all that. He appeared none the worse for his long imprisonment. He looked suspiciously at our blue uniforms, but soon recovered his composure, and operated harshly, and the product fell off over one-half. New laws, more liberal, smiled as the Captain and I approached him. The Captain explained that we had were passed from time to time, a tax going hand-in-hand generally with bounorders to conduct him to Mr. Greeley, and ties and drawbacks, until in 1878 France gently hinted that he was our prisoner until his body was delivered to Mr. Greeley. collected as tax, on sugar made in that country, upwards of \$22,000,000. This, in brief, is only a part of the early history of beet-sugar production in France; and Germany, as a matter of economic pol-"He assented with a sarcastic smile, and we conducted him and his party to the carriages that were in waiting at the bulkhead. Mr. Davis, his wife, her maid and myself took the first carriage, while Gen. Joe Davis, Surgeon Bowen, Dick Halloway icy, followed in swift pursuit. Such was the development of the industry that in and the Captain followed in the other 1883-84 there were 2,000,000 acres devoted to coach. I didn't know the newspaper men then as well as I do now or I would not the production of the sugar-beet in France. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia-Pohave hustled them away; but Mr. Davis told me that he did not care to be interviewed, and I had to respect his wishes, land, Belgium and Holland; and the aggregate beet-sugar product, leaving out Russia and Holland, was 1,485,000 tons, with 1,242 factories. At that time Germany had outstripped her great rival, France, and why? Because of Germany's greatly to the disgust of a number of re-"The ride from the pier was without inliberality and superior knowledge of the cident; but when we arrived at the New subject. The laws of Germany operated to York Hotel, the first thing that Mr. Davis asked for was a drink of whisky. The excise laws were very rigid, and I distinctly remember that the bartender brought invite farmers to cultivate the beet, and the bottle into the office, and he stimulated himself with a long draught. He is the only President I have had in custody, but have since had Acting Mayor Kirk, Gov. Moses and several alderman, and no end to

attracted capital to the manufacture of sugar, while France, believing that she had been liberal long enough, exchanged her statutes on the subject for others less wise and liberal, which Germany was not slow to take advantage of. But the laws of both France and Germany ou the subject of beet sugar have been quite changeable for many years, each seeking more revenue without, if possible, disturbing the aggregate production, although so great was the quantity produced there was a temporary glut of it in the English market, inducing some farmers to ask a change in the laws, while others resorted to less acreage to reduce the surplus: meantime our people are paying from 6 to 9 cents for their sugar, entailing an expense to our population annually of over \$75,000,000, the great part of the raw material of which goes abroad for refineries from Cuba; 240,000,000 of pounds imported by us in 1887, coming from England, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and The Netherlands. The Manchester Guardian, published in England, tells us that the gint in England was produced. that the glut in England was produced by "the artificial stimulus applied to the production of beet-root sugar by the conti-nental bounties offered." And Consul-general Walker says on the point: "It is to be noted that the sugar production of Ger-many had been stimulated by heavy protective duties and by the bounties on export sugar, and the French tariff act of 1884 was a step toward adopting the policy which her great rival, France, had found so effective.

And to show the effect of these laws, it seems only necessary to say that while the acreage in beets in Germany in 1879 was 282,500, in 1882 it was 352,100, and tons of sugar produced in 1870 was 2,850,000, while in 1883 it was 4,205,000 tons. But it must be assumed that Germany has been offering her bounties and drawbacks at the expense of her treasury. Her revenue from tax on unmanufactured

In 1883-84 was......\$33,960,000 Duties..... Leaving net revenue......\$11,374,000 ----

VALUE OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

They Prevent Dissipation and Husband the Best Forces of the Students.

The Philadelphia Press publishes an interview with Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, respecting colleges and the higher education. In his estimation American institutions of learning are in a better condition than ever before. There is a more harmonious relation between the student and the instructor; less rowdyism and dissipation. To-day the surplus energies of the young men are expended not so much in hazing and other things calculated to annoy the faculty as in athletic sports. These tend to promote temperance and the husbanding of the individual's best forces.

In this remark the ex-president touched upon one of the best means ever devised for preserving youth from indulging in dissipation. No man can successfully cultivate athletics and at the same time violate the laws of health by giving rein to appetite and passion. So St. Paul, with his eye formation. I occasionally astonish a fixed on the Olympian and other con-tests of the ancient world, wrote in man of this sort by taking him with me on a hunt for truth, which perhaps takes his epistle to the Corinthians; "And all the afternoon or evening and yields every man that striveth for the masnothing but weariness of body and vexatery is temperate in all things." A course of training for rowing, foot-ball or other surprise as I go from place to place and good and lawful money of the United | from man to man, following up my clews | similar rivalries imposes the avoidance of

is the reward in an increased strength of dy, and the ability to do clearer and

more effective thinking.
Said Robert Cook, the famous Yale oarsman, to the writer: "If I had got nothing else out of my college course than my training in athletics, I would have been amply paid for the time spent. The habit formed of taking care of my health will always remain with me." The public is disposed to regard the attention paid by students to athletic sports as wasted, but there is another side to the subject, and it lies in the direction indicated by ex-President White and Mr. Cook. That too much time given to bodiculture is possible no one questions. questions. That the great fault of American college students in the past has been too little regard for this subject cannot be doubted. In this respect a better collegiate era has come.

ABE LINCOLN SKINNED HIM.

How the Martyr President Won an Old

"If I can free this case from technicali ties and get it properly swung to the jury, I'll win it," Abraham Lincoln used to say, when confident of the justice of the cause he represented. He was weak in defending a wrong case, for he was mentally and morally too honest to explain away the bad points of a cause by ingenious sophistry. Instead of attempting to bolster up such a cause he abandoned it. Once he abandoned a case in open court, being con-vinced that it was unjust. A less fastidious lawyer took Mr. Lincoln's place and won

Mr. Herndon, in his "Life of Lincoln," tells a story which exhibits his ability in getting a case he believed in "properly swung to the jury."

A pension agent named Wright secured for the widow of a Revolutionary soldier a pension of \$400, of which sum he retained one-half as his fee. The pensioner, a crip-pled old woman, hobbled into Lincoln's office and told her story. It stirred Lincoln up; he brought suit against the agent, and on the day of the trial he said: "I am going to skin Wright, and get that

money back." He did so. The old woman told her story to the jury. Lincoln, in his plea, drew a picture of the hardships of Valley Forge, describing the soldiers as creeping barefooted over the ice, and marking their tracks by their bleeding feet. Then he contrasted the hardships of the soldiers, endured for their country, with the hardened action of the agent in fleecing the old woman of one-half of her pension. beet-sugar industry, ordering that all He was merciless; the members of the farmers who desired to attend lectures jury were in tears, and the agent writhed coln's denunciation. The jury returned a verdict in her favor for the full amount, and Lincoln made no charge for his serv-

> His notes for the argument were unique: "No contract-Not professional services -Unreasonable charge—Money retained by
> Def't not given by pl'ff—Revolutionary
> War-Describe Valley Forge privations
> —Ice—Soldiers' bleeding feet—Pl'ff's husband-Soldier leaving for army-Skin Def't

> > A Very Good Reason.

soston Transcript In a grammar examination, in one of our Boston schools, a class was required to write a sentence containing a noun in the bjective case. One of the boys wrote the ollowing sentence:

"The cow does not like to be licked." What noun there is in the objective case?" asked the teacher. "Cow!" said the boy. "Why is 'cow' in the objective case?"

"Because the cow objects to being The Latest in Pocket-Books.

Elephant-skin pocket-books are new Their appropriateness at this season lies in the fact that they so soon assume an aspect of having been stepped on by the animal.

Riced Potatoes.—Boil a dozen potatoes till they are just done; drain off the water; mash them in the pot till every lump is gone. Then add half a cup of boiled milk a large, heaped tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of salt. Beat the potatoes now with a wooden spoon till they are light and creamy, and pass them as lightly as possible through a colander into the dish in which they are to be served. Set them on the side of a hot oven for five minutes to be touched with brown, and serve. They may be browned with a salamander or red-hot shovel.

THE worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sarsa-parilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

A Proclamation! Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:-Pills were so highly reccommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I pro-claim them the best

ANTI-BILIOUS medicine ever used. I always presscribe them."

Cure All Bilions Diseases.

## AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.

One lb. makes 150 Cups.

**BLOOKER'S** Dutch CUPS for

"The Best." Instantaneous-Goes farthest. One lb. makes 150 Gups.

Leading Grocers keep it.

FOR SALE. COR SALE-ON SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1889, AT

11 a. m., in the basement of the Grand Opera-house, this city, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, the following personal property, viz.: All the scenery, costumes, and other property of the play known as the "Chaos Flats." now in my possession as Receiver, under order of Court. Terms cash. ROB-ERT J. MCKAY, Receiver. FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS, WITH POWER, ON MERIDIAN

and South streets. Apply at Bryce's Bakery. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. Boot and shoe store for sale splen.

did location; county-sent fown; one of the best business towns in Indiana. Stock will invoice about \$1,200 at first cost. Will sell for \$900; one-half cash, balance on time. One of the best opportunities to be found to step right into an established business. Ad-

MAUS-Matthias A. Mans. Thursday. 1889, at 12 o'clock m., aged 36 years. Funeral Sat-urday at 1:30 p. m., from residence, No. 296 West New York street.

WANTED-SITUATION. WANTED - SITUATION - AS ASSISTANT book-keeper or at general office work, by a young man, twenty-one years old, of temperate business habits. Good reference. Address J. W. M., this office. WANTED-SALESMEN.

WANTED-Reliable local and traveling sale Positions permanent. Special inducements fast-selling specialties. Don't delay. Salary start. BROWN BROS., Nurserymen, Chicago, WANTED-Salesmen at \$75 per month salery and expenses, to sell a line of silver plated ware watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston,

WANTED-MALE HELP. \$60 SALARY, \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stmap, HAFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED-AGENTS.

Lagents. Lewis Schiele & Co., 390 Broadway, N. Y A GENTS WANTED! New and wonderful Book in A both English and German. Herent Explorations and Adventures of Stanley in the Wilds of Africa, Thrilling accounts of his journey across the dark continent. Over 200 fine engravings. A bonance for agents. Send 50 cents for outfit. Circulars free: BORLAND & CO., 101 State street, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY-QUICK-TRY BRYAN, NO. 1 NORTH LOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. BAYLES, 75 East Market street. FINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE, FARMS and city property. O. E. COFFIN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE
MOKAY, Room 11, Talbett & New's Block. SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-

To LOAN-Private funds on farm and city property. Large loans on business property, 8 per cent. STANTON & SCOTT, 34 & North Delaware et. M ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-due We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN Association is now issuing shares in the 14th series: First payment Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1890; shares \$200; dues 25c per week; interest and premium deducted each six months. You can take shares and pay dues any time during the day and Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 72 East Market st.

M. D. BUTLER, Free.

ANNOUNCEMENT. SANITARY HOME-AT 334 N. NEW JERSEYS T D Indianapolis, Ind. Chronic diseases and dis-ases of women a specialty. The methods employed are electricity, Swedish movements, baths and other hygienic agents.

BACHEL SWAIN, M. D. CHURCH SERVICES.

CIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-Northeast corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Rev. W. F. Taylor, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Special Christmas services, 10:30 a. m. Subject of the evening sermon, "Freedom from Law through Union with Christ."

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-Corner of Ohio and Delaware streets. D. R. Lucas, pastor. Subject, 10:30 a. m., "The Star of Bethlehem," a Christinas sermon;" 7:30 p. m., a praise and song service, with a short address or "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs." Sunday-school concert and exercises on Christmas eve by the chil NATIONAL BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS Association. Shares, \$100 each; monthly dues, 75 cents. No bidding for loans. No back dues. Receives members and loans money throughout this State. Wm. D. Wiles, President; N. S. Byram. Treasurer; C. Schurmann, Secretary. Office, 32 East CITY SALESMEN-MUST BE FAIRLY EDU. cated and good talkers. References. Salary, 865. Call after 9 this morning. ANDERSON, 198

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER OF MERIDian and New York streets. Oscar C. McCulloch,
minister. Services Sunday morning at 10:45, Sunday evening at 7:30. Morning subject, "The Human Touch." Evening, monthly illustrated sermon,
"Our Pilgrim Fathers." Addresses by Rev. N. A.
Hyde, D. D., and the pastor; illustrated by many fine
pictures, "The Departure of the Pilgrims," "Signing
the Compact," "The Breaking Waves Dashed High,"
eleven views: Pilgrims' monument at Plymouth,
Mass., five views. Sunday-school at 9:30. Children's
Christmas festival Tuesday evening, Dec. 24—readings, recitations, stereopticon pictures connected
with the "Nativity," and "Flight into Egypt." DLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER OF MERID.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCO-pal Church-Corner of Central avenue and But-ler street. Rev. J. H. Ford, D. D., pastor, Presch-ing at 10:S0 a. m. by Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Philadel-phia, and at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D. Class-meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed. MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCO MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church—Southwest corner Meridian and
New York streets. The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D.,
pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m., "His Star in the
East." Christmas music: "O Sing to God," P. A.
Otis; "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," J. S. Camp;
"And These Were Shepherds," J. S. Chadwick. At
7:30, "Art Thou He That Should Come!" Music:
"Nativity." H. B. Shelley; "Bethlehem," Bartlett.
Classes at 9:30; Sunday-school at 2:15; S. C. E. at
3:45; Thursday evening service at 7:30. ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—Northeast Corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., pastor. Class services at 9 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10.30 a. m. Subject: "Religious Reading." Dr. Munhall, one of the most successful evangelists, will occupy the pulpit at 7:35 p. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Week-day services: Young people's meeting on Tuesday evening 7:30. Regular prayer-meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited.

Presbyterian. CECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner of 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. A. C. Mc-Giffert, of Cincinnati. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Giffert, of Cincinnati. Sinday-school at 2:36 p. m.
The young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. The
Thursday evening prayer-meeting at 7:80 p. m., led
by Rev. W. A. Hendrickson. All are cordially invited to these services.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORDoner of Cedar and Elm streets. R. V. Hunter,
pastor. Morning subject. "Our Gifts." Evening
subject, "Take Heed, therefore, How Ye Hear."
Sabbath-school at 2 p. m., T. G. Alford, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3 p. m. Christinas entertainment on Monday evening. A Sabbath kindergarten
is held in the church study, in order that mothers
may attend the morning service. may attend the morning service. COURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Corner

of Pennsylvania and Pratt streets. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p. m., conducted by the paster, E. P. Whallon. Moraing subject, "Christmas Joy." Evening subject, "Composite Photography, or Average Man an Ideal Man." Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:45. A condial invitation is extended. TABÉRNACLÉ CHURCH—Corner Meridian and Second streets. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pastor. Preaching by the paster at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school 2:15 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor 3:45 p.m. Gospel services in Indianola and Mt. Jackson Chapels at 7:30 p.m.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. A DVERTISED LETTERS-The following is the list of letters remaining unblaimed in the indianapolis Postoffice, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1889. Please call for "Advertised Letters" and give the date of this list: Ladles' List.

B-Balser, Miss Aggie; Burdick, Miss Myrtle; Brizendine, Mrs. Eliza. C-Case, Miss Maggie; Conn. Miss Lizzie. D-Dunham, Miss Martha; Davis, Maggie L.; Davis, Miss Anna. F-Fitzgeral, Mary C.

G-Gray, W. S., Gray, Mrs. C. H-Harris, Mary B.; Hudson, Julia; Hench, Mrs. Belle; Harlan, Mrs. Nannie; Hedges, Mrs. J-Johnson, Miss Julia; Johnson, Miss Lizzie;

Jones, Mrs.
L-Long, Miss Hattle.
M-Musgrove, Miss Seva.
P-Parker, Mrs. N.; Paul, Miss Susie; Pace, Carrie; Phenix, Mrs. Ella; Peach. Bettis W-Wilson, Miss Mary; Wright, Mrs. Canie, Gentlemen's List,

A-Allen, John W. B-Brown, Willis: Bishop, Leroy; Broderick, Edward; Brodman, C. C-Chalmers, Harry W.; Carpenter, Clark; Cooper, John W.; Crowley, John G.; Coleman, Floyd; Correathers, Austin; Clark, C. B. D-Derrow, J.; Degering, Christian, E-Ellis, W. D. F-Fishback, Thos.

G-Grimes, Mr.; Gilbertson, L. W. H-Hudson, Edward; Himet, Ernst; Hickok, George; Hatton, Jno. M.; Hicks, Brice; Hurst, H. P.; Hinkle, Jesse; Hill, W. D. J-Jackson, A. R.; Jones, H. P.; Joselyn, K-Kurtz, J. W.; Kimball, F. J.; Kimble, E. L.; Keiser, J. H.; Kinner, Geo. L-Lambert, Harry; Lovett, Geo. A.; Lambert, A. H.; Landers, Joseph.

M.—Musgrave, P. D.; Murphy, Rev. Alonzo;
Mysick, S. W.; Mayhew, Dr. G. H.; Meyer, W. H.;
Milward, G.; Meyer, Wm. H.; Marshall, G. W.

Mc—McCusker, David; McCleary, J.; McClellan,
Newt; McKean, John; McAdam, Alexander (2.)

N-Neely, Dennis A. P-Puntery, Rev. J. H.; Perry, J. T. R-Radspinner, W.
S-Sandifer, J.; Sullivan, A.; Stryker, Jacob;
Smith, Robert; Shaff, Thos. A.; Stackleman, Thos.
H.; Simplified Account Files; Smith, S. R.; Sawyer, A. J.; Segar, Thomas (colored); Sully, Jos.;
Schuler, Samuel; Stan, Wm.

T-Tallman, A. W.; Thompson, M. O.; Thomps V-Victor, G. W., Welsh, Wm.; Williams, Geo.; Waking, Brockin; Wright, J. C.; Windsor, Wm.; Whees, James.

Y-Younce, Geo. C.

WM. WALLACE P. M.